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DAREN LIMITED

**Merchant Millers
and Biscuit Manufacturers
DARTFORD**

EXPLANATION OF ARITHMETICAL TERMS

SUM.—The amount or aggregate of two or more numbers.

DIFFERENCE.—The result of the subtraction of one sum from another.

PRODUCT.—The result of multiplying two numbers together. 35 is the product of 7 and 5.

QUOTIENT.—The result of dividing one number by another. When 35 is divided by 7, the quotient is 5.

MULTIPLIER.—The number by which another is multiplied.

DIVISOR.—The number which divides. When 20 is divided by 4, the divisor is 4.

DIVIDEND.—The number to be divided.

MEASURE.—The number which will divide another number without a remainder.

H.C.F. (HIGHEST COMMON FACTOR) or G.C.M. (GREATEST COMMON MEASURE) is the greatest number which can exactly divide each of two or more numbers. The H.C.F. of 35 and 15 is 5.

L.C.M. (LOWEST COMMON MULTIPLE) is the smallest number which is exactly divisible by each of two or more numbers.

FACTORS.—Numbers which, when multiplied together make up another number, such as $3 \times 5 = 15$; 3 and 5 are factors of 15.

PRIME NUMBER.—A number which can have no factors other than itself and unity, such as 5 or 17.

COMPOSITE NUMBER.—Any number which can be divided into other factors beside itself and unity: 6 can be divided by 3 and 2, as well as 6 and 1.

PRIME FACTOR.—A factor which is also a prime number: 3 is a factor of 6, and is also a prime number.

ALIQUOT (or equal) PARTS.—A number contained in another number an exact number of times.

DAREN BREAD AND BISCUITS

Made from the Life of the Wheat.

WELLCOME
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Page 3

MULTIPLICATION TABLE

Twice			3 times			4 times		
1	are	2	1	are	3	1	are	4
2	..	4	2	..	6	2	..	8
3	..	6	3	..	9	3	..	12
4	..	8	4	..	12	4	..	16
5	..	10	5	..	15	5	..	20
6	..	12	6	..	18	6	..	24
7	..	14	7	..	21	7	..	28
8	..	16	8	..	24	8	..	32
9	..	18	9	..	27	9	..	36
10	..	20	10	..	30	10	..	40
11	..	22	11	..	33	11	..	44
12	..	24	12	..	36	12	..	48
13	..	26	13	..	39	13	..	52
14	..	28	14	..	42	14	..	56
15	..	30	15	..	45	15	..	60
16	..	32	16	..	48	16	..	64
17	..	34	17	..	51	17	..	68
18	..	36	18	..	54	18	..	72
19	..	38	19	..	57	19	..	76
20	..	40	20	..	60	20	..	80
21	..	42	21	..	63	21	..	84
22	..	44	22	..	66	22	..	88
23	..	46	23	..	69	23	..	92
24	..	48	24	..	72	24	..	96

MULTIPLICATION TABLE

(Continued)

5 times	6 times	7 times
1 are 5	1 are 6	1 are 7
2 .. 10	2 .. 12	2 .. 14
3 .. 15	3 .. 18	3 .. 21
4 .. 20	4 .. 24	4 .. 28
5 .. 25	5 .. 30	5 .. 35
6 .. 30	6 .. 36	6 .. 42
7 .. 35	7 .. 42	7 .. 49
8 .. 40	8 .. 48	8 .. 56
9 .. 45	9 .. 54	9 .. 63
10 .. 50	10 .. 60	10 .. 70
11 .. 55	11 .. 66	11 .. 77
12 .. 60	12 .. 72	12 .. 84
13 .. 65	13 .. 78	13 .. 91
14 .. 70	14 .. 84	14 .. 98
15 .. 75	15 .. 90	15 .. 105
16 .. 80	16 .. 96	16 .. 112
17 .. 85	17 .. 102	17 .. 119
18 .. 90	18 .. 108	18 .. 126
19 .. 95	19 .. 114	19 .. 133
20 .. 100	20 .. 120	20 .. 140
21 .. 105	21 .. 126	21 .. 147
22 .. 110	22 .. 132	22 .. 154
23 .. 115	23 .. 138	23 .. 161
24 .. 120	24 .. 144	24 .. 168

MULTIPLICATION TABLE

(Continued)

8 times			9 times			10 times		
1	are	8	1	are	9	1	are	10
2	..	16	2	..	18	2	..	20
3	..	24	3	..	27	3	..	30
4	..	32	4	..	36	4	..	40
5	..	40	5	..	45	5	..	50
6	..	48	6	..	54	6	..	60
7	..	56	7	..	63	7	..	70
8	..	64	8	..	72	8	..	80
9	..	72	9	..	81	9	..	90
10	..	80	10	..	90	10	..	100
11	..	88	11	..	99	11	..	110
12	..	96	12	..	108	12	..	120
13	..	104	13	..	117	13	..	130
14	..	112	14	..	126	14	..	140
15	..	120	15	..	135	15	..	150
16	..	128	16	..	144	16	..	160
17	..	136	17	..	153	17	..	170
18	..	144	18	..	162	18	..	180
19	..	152	19	..	171	19	..	190
20	..	160	20	..	180	20	..	200
21	..	168	21	..	189	21	..	210
22	..	176	22	..	198	22	..	220
23	..	184	23	..	207	23	..	230
24	..	192	24	..	216	24	..	240

MULTIPLICATION TABLE

(Continued)

11 times

1 are	11
2 ..	22
3 ..	33
4 ..	44
5 ..	55
6 ..	66
7 ..	77
8 ..	88
9 ..	99
10 ..	110
11 ..	121
12 ..	132
13 ..	143
14 ..	154
15 ..	165
16 ..	176
17 ..	187
18 ..	198
19 ..	209
20 ..	220
21 ..	231
22 ..	242
23 ..	253
24 ..	264

12 times

1 are	12
2 ..	24
3 ..	36
4 ..	48
5 ..	60
6 ..	72
7 ..	84
8 ..	96
9 ..	108
10 ..	120
11 ..	132
12 ..	144
13 ..	156
14 ..	168
15 ..	180
16 ..	192
17 ..	204
18 ..	216
19 ..	228
20 ..	240
21 ..	252
22 ..	264
23 ..	276
24 ..	288

13 times

1 are	13
2 ..	26
3 ..	39
4 ..	52
5 ..	65
6 ..	78
7 ..	91
8 ..	104
9 ..	117
10 ..	130
11 ..	143
12 ..	156
13 ..	169
14 ..	182
15 ..	195
16 ..	208
17 ..	221
18 ..	234
19 ..	247
20 ..	260
21 ..	273
22 ..	286
23 ..	299
24 ..	312

PENCE TABLE

d.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.	d.	£	s.	d.
12	1	0	38	3	2	64	5	4	90		7	6
13	1	1	39	3	3	65	5	5	91		7	7
14	1	2	40	3	4	66	5	6	92		7	8
15	1	3	41	3	5	67	5	7	93		7	9
16	1	4	42	3	6	68	5	8	94		7	10
17	1	5	43	3	7	69	5	9	95		7	11
18	1	6	44	3	8	70	5	10	96		8	0
19	1	7	45	3	9	71	5	11	100		8	4
20	1	8	46	3	10	72	6	0	108		9	0
21	1	9	47	3	11	73	6	1	120		10	0
22	1	10	48	4	0	74	6	2	130		10	10
23	1	11	49	4	1	75	6	3	140		11	8
24	2	0	50	4	2	76	6	4	150		12	6
25	2	1	51	4	3	77	6	5	160		13	4
26	2	2	52	4	4	78	6	6	170		14	2
27	2	3	53	4	5	79	6	7	180		15	0
28	2	4	54	4	6	80	6	8	190		15	10
29	2	5	55	4	7	81	6	9	200		16	8
30	2	6	56	4	8	82	6	10	210		17	6
31	2	7	57	4	9	83	6	11	220		18	4
32	2	8	58	4	10	84	7	0	230		19	2
33	2	9	59	4	11	85	7	1	240	1	0	0
34	2	10	60	5	0	86	7	2	360	1	10	0
35	2	11	61	5	1	87	7	3	480	2	0	0
36	3	0	62	5	2	88	7	4	600	2	10	0
37	3	1	63	5	3	89	7	5	1200	5	0	0

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND, CHIEF HISTORICAL EVENTS, AND FAMOUS PEOPLE

Sovereigns. and Dates.	Chief Events.	Famous People.
NORMAN LINE.		
William I. 1066	Domesday Book com- piled.	Lanfranc.
William II. 1087	First Crusade.	Anselm.
Henry I. 1100	Battle of Tinchebrai. Conquest of Nor- mandy.	Anselm.
Stephen 1135	Battle of Northaller- ton. Civil War of Succession.	Matilda.
PLANTAGENET LINE.		
Henry II. 1154	First Settlement of the English in Ireland.	Thomas à Becket.
Richard I. 1189	Third Crusade.	Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln.
John. 1199	The Great Charter, 1215	Stephen Langton.
Henry III. 1216	Battle of Lincoln. First Representa- tive Parliament, 1265.	Simon de Montfort.
Edward I. 1272	Wales annexed. First complete and Model Parliament, 1295.	John Baliol, Robert Bruce.
Edward II. 1307	Battle of Bannock- burn, 1314.	Robert Bruce.
Edward III. 1327	Battles of Sluys, 1340 ; Crecy, 1346 ; Poitiers, 1356.	Black Prince, John Wycliffe.
Richard II. 1377	Peasant Revolt.	Wat Tyler.
LANCASTER LINE.		
Henry IV. 1399	Persecution of the Lollards.	Owen Glendower, Hotspur.

KINGS AND QUEENS—(Continued)

Sovereigns and Dates.	Chief Events.	Famous People.
Henry V. 1413	Battle of Agincourt, October 25th, 1415.	Sir John Oldcastle.
Henry VI. 1422	Siege of Orleans. Wars of the Roses.	Joan of Arc.
Edward IV. 1461	YORK LINE. Wars of the Roses continued.	
Edward V. 1483	Was the elder of the little Princes.	Earl of Warwick.
Richard III. 1483	Murder of the little Princes in the Tower.	
Henry VII. 1485	TUDOR LINE. Discovery of America, 1492.	
Henry VIII. 1509	The Reformation.	Lambert Simnel, Perkin Warbeck.
Edward VI. 1547	The Book of Common Prayer compiled.	Cardinal Wolsey, Thomas Cromwell, Sir Thomas More.
Mary. 1553	Loss of Calais.	Lady Jane Grey, Cranmer.
Elizabeth. 1558	Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots.	Latimer, Ridley.
	Defeat of the Armada, 1588.	Lord Burghley, Dudley, Earl of Leicester, Lord Howard of Effingham, Sir Francis Drake, Sir Walter Raleigh, Spenser, Shakespeare.
	STUART LINE.	
James I. 1603	The Gunpowder Plot.	The "Pilgrim Fathers."
Charles I. 1625	The Civil Wars, Battles of Edgehill, Marston Moor, Naseby.	Strafford, Laud, Hampden, Pym.
[Common- wealth]. 1649	Battles of Worcester and Dunbar.	Oliver Cromwell, Milton, Admiral Blake.

KINGS AND QUEENS—(Continued)

Sovereigns and Dates.	Chief Events.	Famous People.
Charles II. 1660	The Great Plague, & the Fire of London.	Shaftesbury.
James II. 1685	Battle of Sedgemoor. The Revolution.	Monmouth, Judge Jeffreys.
William and Mary. 1689	Battle of the Boyne. Massacre of Glencoe.	"Bonnie Dundee."
Anne. 1702	War with France. Battle of Blenheim.	Duke of Marlborough.
HANOVER LINE.		
George I. 1714	Jacobite rising of 1715.	Walpole, "The Old Pretender."
George II. 1727	Jacobite rising of 1745. Foundation of Indian Empire.	William Pitt, "The Young Pretender," Clive,
	Battle of Plassey, 1757. Conquest of Canada. Capture of Quebec, 1759.	Wolfe, Wesley.
George III. 1760	Loss of American Colonies.	Pitt, Burke, Fox, Hastings, [George Washington, Napoleon], Lord Nelson, Duke of Wellington.
	Growth of British Empire in South and East. Battle of the Saints, 1782.	
	French Revolution, 1789, and great European War.	
	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805. Battle of Waterloo, 1815.	
George IV. 1820		
William IV. 1830	The Reform Bill.	
Victoria 1837	Crimean War, Indian Mutiny.	Prince Albert, Gladstone, Disraeli.
Edward VII. 1901	WINDSOR LINE.	
George V 1910		
	The Great War, 1914-18.	Haig, Lloyd George.

AIDS TO MENTAL ARITHMETIC

To Multiply by 25. Add 2 cyphers and divide by 4.

„ „ **125.** Add 3 cyphers and divide by 8.

„ „ **625.** Add 4 cyphers and divide by 16.

To Divide by 25. Multiply by 4 and place the decimal point before the second figure from the right.

To Divide by 125. Multiply by 8 and place the decimal point before the third figure from the right.

To Divide by 625. Multiply by 16 and place the decimal point before the fourth figure from the right.

To Multiply by 99. Add 2 cyphers to the multiplicand and from this number take away the original multiplicand.

To Multiply by 999. Add 3 cyphers and from this number take away the original multiplicand.

TO FIND THE PRICE OF

1 dozen Articles—Call every penny in the price a shilling, and every farthing threepence.

1 Gross—Find by the last rule the price of a dozen, and then find the price of a dozen at this price.

1 Score—Call every shilling in the price a £ and every penny 1s. 8d.

48 Articles—Call every farthing in the price a shilling.

240 Articles—Call every penny in the price a pound.

252 Articles—Call every penny in the price a guinea.

480 Articles—Call every halfpenny in the price a pound.

960 Articles—Call every farthing in the price a pound.

100 Articles—Take as many pence and twice as many shillings as there are farthings in the price.

365 Articles—For every penny in the price take as many sovereigns, as many half sovereigns, and five times as many pence.

ROMAN NUMERALS

These are expressed by certain letters of the alphabet, viz. : I, V, X, L, C, D and M. When one of these symbols is followed by one of equal or less value, the number indicated is equivalent to the sum of the values of the individual symbols ; thus VIII=5+1+1+1=8. When a symbol is preceded by one of less value, the number indicated is equal to the difference of the values of the symbols ; thus IV=5 - 1=4.

The following table gives the Roman numerals as most frequently found in printed works :—

1	..	I.	40	..	XL.
2	..	II.	45	..	XLV.
3	..	III.	50	..	L.
4	..	IV.	55	..	LV.
5	..	V.	60	..	LX.
6	..	VI.	65	..	LXV.
7	..	VII.	70	..	LXX.
8	..	VIII.	75	..	LXXV.
9	..	IX.	80	..	LXXX.
10	..	X.	85	..	LXXXV.
11	..	XI.	90	..	XC.
12	..	XII.	100	..	C.
13	..	XIII.	200	..	CC.
14	..	XIV.	300	..	CCC.
15	..	XV.	400	..	CD.
16	..	XVI.	500	..	D.
17	..	XVII.	600	..	DC.
18	..	XVIII.	700	..	DCC.
19	..	XIX.	800	..	DCCC.
20	..	XX.	900	..	CM.
25	..	XXV.	1000	..	M.
30	..	XXX.	2000	..	MM.
35	..	XXXV.			

DAREN BREAD AIDS THE MIND AND MINDS THE BODY

§

There is *such* a lot to learn, isn't there ? tables, and dates, and kings !

If your body is strong and healthy you will be able to get it all into your brain quite easily ; but if your body is weak it won't be able to set your brain working, and everyone will think you dull and stupid. So we have put all these " things to be learnt " inside a Daren loaf, just to remind you (and Mother) that if you eat Daren Bread every day it will build up your body and feed your brain, and keep you strong, and healthy, and clever.

§

DAREN